OCTOBER 28, 1775. THE NUMBER 1264.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. 8. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 28.

AT a committee held for the county of Prince George, the 8th of May 1775, preſent twenty members.

The following letter from the committee of the borough of Norfolk, to the Chairman of this committee, was read, viz.

NORFOLK, *May* 1, 1775.

A CHARGE was laid before the committee for Norfolk borough, that Mr. James Marſden had purchaſed of Capt. Fazakerly one puncheon of linens, imported ſince the 1ſt of February, and that he had furniſhed him with 20 barrels of pork. Upon inquiry, it appeared that Mr. Marſden knew nothing about the linens, but furniſhed Capt. Fazakerly with the pork by order of Capt. Charles Alexander. As there may have been ſome foundation for the charge, I am directed by this committee to requeſt you will pleaſe to inquire of Capt. Alexander, for what conſideration he gave the order. Signed, WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'ry.

Capt. Charles Alexander, being requeſted, did attend the committee, and made the following confeſſion, viz. That he had himſelf purchaſed the linens inadvertently, without conſidering the conſequence of violating the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs, to which he acknowledged he ought to have paid agreeable regard; and he is extremely ſorry for having thus incurred the diſpleaſure of the good people of America, and thereby forfeited that good opinion which he would be always happy to have, and thoſe favours which he might otherwiſe have hoped to have enjoyed from them. He alſo confeſſes that Mr. Marſden was acquainted with the circumſtances of the ſaid goods being imported contrary to the terms of the aſſociation, ſubſequent to the ſaid Alexander's purchaſing of them; and that the ſaid Marſden paid the pork to the order above-mentioned, knowing that it was for part of the price of the ſaid linens, and afterwards ſent the ſaid linens, and a parcel of ſhoes, with an invoice thereof, accompanied with a letter to Humphrey Richards, factor for the ſaid Alexander in Blandford. Signed, MARSDEN, MAXWELL, & Co.

And the ſaid Alexander further ſays, that the order he gave on Mr. Marſden, to pay the pork to Captain Fazakerly, was a conditional order, to pay Capt Fazakerly in caſe the Convention then ſitting ſhould conſent to the ſale of the ſaid goods, as there was then a petition before the Convention for that purpoſe. Captain Alexander has further voluntarily agreed to re-ſhip the linens, and a parcel of ſhoes (under the ſame circumſtances) remaining unſold at his own coſt, or ſtore them under the inſpection of the committee; and that the profits ariſing upon ſuch part thereof as are already ſold, amounting to ——, ſhall be lodged in the hands of this committee for the uſe of, and forthwith to be ſent to, the poor of Boſton. Signed, CHARLES ALEXANDER.

The above examination was tranſmitted to the committee of the borough of Norfolk, in conſequence of which the following letter from the committee of the ſaid borough, directed to the Chairman of the committee of Prince George, was laid before the ſaid committee of Prince George the 3d day of July 1775, when 24 of the members were preſent, Richard Bland, Eſq; in the chair.

NORFOLK, *May* 22, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

As Captain Alexander is within your juriſdiction, the committee of this borough are clearly of opinion that they have no authority to take up the matter with reſpect to his conduct, but only as far as relates to Mr. Marſden. It is therefore the requeſt of this committee, that you will pleaſe to reſume the conſideration of Capt. Alexander's conduct, and take ſuch ſteps therein as you may think proper. With reſpect to the part Mr. Marſden took in the matter, Capt. Alexander denies that he was in any wiſe concerned, and that the facts contained in your letter have been miſtaken by you. His teſtimony here directly contradicts his teſtimony before you. We therefore ſend you his examination, taken in writing, and repeatedly read and aſſented to by him. We ſhall be glad to be favoured with your anſwer.

Signed, WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'ry.

Captain ALEXANDER's *examination at* NORFOLK *borough.*

Q. Did Mr. Marſden know of your purchaſing the linens, &c. from Capt Fazakerly?

A. I cannot tell poſitively, but think he did not know of my purchaſe.

Q. Did Mr. Marſden pay the pork to your order, knowing that it was for part of the purchaſe of the ſaid linens?

A. He did not.

Q. Did Mr. Marſden ſend the linens and a parcel of ſhoes, with an invoice thereof, accompanied with a letter to Mr. Humphrey Richards, ſigned Marſden, Maxwell, and Co. or not?

A. He did not, but there was a letter directed to me, written by Mr. Marſden's young man (John Elm) in their name.

Q. Was the condition reſpecting the conſent of the Convention, for Capt. Fazakerly to ſell his goods, expreſſed in the order, or not?

A. It was not, but was only agreed to verbally between the Captain and myſelf.

The ſaid Charles Alexander having had proper notice, and failing to attend, and the committee taking into their conſideration the aforeſaid letter and examination,

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the ſaid Charles Alexander has infringed the 10th article of the Continental Congreſs, and that he be held up to the public as inimical to America, agreeable to the 11th article of the continental aſſociation; and it is recommended to the good people of America to break off all dealings with the ſaid Charles Alexander, his factors, or agents.

By order of the committee.

HEARTWELL RAINES, Sec'ry.

ROME, *July* 5.

IT ſhould ſeem that the Pope has not yet given over his project of ſetting at liberty the Jeſuits, priſoners in the caſtle of St. Angelo; for his Holineſs has again had lately ſeveral conferences on that ſubject with the Spaniſh Miniſter.

MARSEILLES, *July* 10. Two caravals, which ſailed from Tetuan, having on board a reinforcement of Turks for Algiers, met with two Malteſe frigates, who, after a long engagement, in which 800 Turks were killed, took the caravals, and conveyed them to Malta.

AMSTERDAM, *July* 24. The laſt letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that at Algiers, the whole gulph, from Cape Matifoux, is guarded by one hundred thouſand men, divided into two bodies of forty thouſand each, and one of twenty thouſand, commanded by the Bey of Conſtantine, the Bey of Titezy, and the Calif of the Bey of Maſcara, who encamps in perſon at Arzean, with about 30 or 40,000 men. The guard of one of the city gates, called Babazout, is entruſted to the Aga of the place, with 6000 men under his command, and the Caſſanary occupies with 2000 men the gate named Barbaranet. In the tower of Caſſina there are 3000 men, and 1000, under the command of the Vixilagi of the marine, are appointed to guard the Mole. The artillery extends from Cape Caſſina to Cape Matifoux.

LISBON, *July* 4. The firſt of this month we had a violent ſhock of an earthquake here, but we have not heard of any damage being done by it.

LONDON, *July* 25.

LETTERS from Boſton mention, that Lieutenant Col. Abercrombie, of the 22d regiment (Gage's) before he expired, ſaid to thoſe about him, "My friends, we have fought in a bad cauſe, and therefore I have my reward, as the reſt have had that are gone before me. Had I fell in fighting againſt an enemy, I had died with honour; but poſterity will brand us for maſſacreing our fellow ſubjects: Therefore, my friends, ſheath your ſwords till you have an enemy to engage with."-----In about two hours after he expired.

Miniſters were continually going to and from Kew on Sunday and yeſterday, to communicate and conſult about the news from America, which was not thought good enough for an extraordinary gazette laſt night.

There are letters from Boſton which mention, that the light-horſe had been reviewed ſince their arrival, and were found to be in very good condition, and quite recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, and pronounced by General Burgoyne fit for actual ſervice; and it was expected they would ſoon leave Boſton, it having been determined, after ſeveral councils of war, to march up the country.

July 27. The late action, though crowned with ſucceſs, has convinced thoſe in power that a greater force is neceſſary to put a ſpeedy end to the troubles in America. The tranſports therefore, which have been for ſome time in preparation, are ſaid to have received orders to ſail to Embden with all expedition to take on board 10,000 of his Majeſty's Hanoverian troops, which, under an eſcort of a ſquadron, are to ſail to Boſton. It is expected that they will be all on board by the fifteenth of Auguſt; and by arriving in the end of September, ſufficient time will be preſerved before the ſetting in of cold weather effectually to diſperſe the inſurgents, and force them into ſubmiſſion.

We are well aſſured that the moſt effectual and vigorous meaſure will be purſued with the provinces of New England, both on account of their own ſignal demerits, and as an example to the other colonies. The Parliament is to meet in the firſt week of November, in which a motion will be made for a bill of general forfeiture of the lands of all ſuch as ſhall not ſurrender themſelves on or before the firſt of February, 1776; and the lands ſo forfeited will by the ſame authority be diſtributed by debentures to ſuch volunteers as ſhall join themſelves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conqueſt and abſolute ſubjection of the country.

When the additional annoyance from the ſhipping againſt the provincials, in the late action at Charleſtown, is recollected, the vain boaſt of ſuperior advantages on the ſide of the regulars muſt of courſe fall to the ground, and the American bravery muſt be admitted, as being deſtitute of any ſuch auxiliary aſſiſtance; ſo that, in point of fair-play fight, man to man, the Americans have every honourable apparency of heroic advantage.

The gorget worn on the breaſts of the officers has been a good mark for the provincials, and the levellers have taken good aim at it, if me may be allowed to judge from the numbers of our commiſſioned officers killed and wounded.

It is ſaid that orders are ſent to General Gage to let all the officers be clothed and accoutred as common ſoldiers, and the ſerjeants to have firelocks inſtead of halberts whenever they are likely to be engaged in battle again.

July 28. Fifteen thouſand ſtands of arms were ſhipped laſt week, at the tower, for Quebec, in order to arm the Roman Catholics of that province.

Wedneſday orders were ſent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themſelves in immediate readineſs to embark for America; and yeſterday ſeveral tranſports ſailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

It is ſaid the militia throughout England will be embodied forthwith.

One John Kerider, a labouring and married man, was impreſſed as a ſoldier in the year 1741; he became a French priſoner, but made his eſcape and ſettled in Germany, where he married and buried two wives. After 33 years abſence, he came to England, and found his firſt wife by mere accident laſt week, ſelling fruit in Oxford road. She had buried two huſbands in the time; and, being both diſengaged, they willingly renewed their former connections.

We are aſſured that the regiments now in New England will be increaſed to the full complement of 1000 men each; ſo that, together with the foreigners now taken into the ſervice, we ſhall have 30,000 effective men before the middle of October in America.

It is reported that an univerſal diſcontent prevails in a neighbouring kingdom, on the people's having been already threatened with a land-tax as ſoon as their ſenate meets; ſo that an Hibernian oppoſition may ſoon be as formidable to ſome folks as an American reſiſtance is at preſent.

Agents are at this time very buſy in procuring, on advantageous terms, ſhip carpenters, &c. for the ſervice of Spain. The Nero, Capt. Dean, ſailed laſt Monday from the river for Cadiz, with upwards of 60 uſeful men on board.

July 29. We hear that a Great Perſonage, when he firſt read General Gage's letter on the late action, exclaimed, "I am ſorry for the loſs of my ſubjects, but the laws of my country muſt be ſupported."

A letter from Rome, dated July 8, ſays, "The famous propheteſs of Vallentanio, who foretold the death of the late Pope, has now propheſied the death of the preſent Pope to come to paſs in the month of Auguſt next; and it is very remarkable, that this prophecy has made his Holineſs very low ſpirited, ſo that he ſent thither the Abbe Paciſſico, Preſident of the Inquiſition, in order to make a ſtrict inquiry into the matter." A *ſtrong* proof of his infallibility!

July 31. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie wrote a letter to General Harvey, a very little time before he expired, wherein it is ſaid he gives the provincials a much better character than he had conceived of them before the action.

The day on which the battle was fought at Charleſtown was remarkably hot; on this account, and that the dexterity and ardour of the Americans might not be obſtructed in the height of the action, many of them threw off their coats and waiſtcoats, and ſeveral even ſtripped off their ſhirts.

A veſſel is taken up in the river for the ſole purpoſe of carrying over medicines and ſurgeons neceſſaries, ſuch as cloth for bandages, ſago, rice, &c. for the uſe of the army now at Boſton.

The provincial troops fought with an amazing diſadvantage, they having no bayonets or ſwords; ſo whenever the Engliſh ſoldiery cloſed in upon them, their firelocks were uſeleſs. What muſt be the glorious ſpirit of theſe people, to contend in arms againſt ſuch diſadvantages!

Committees of aſſociation and correſpondence are forming throughout the kingdoms of England and Ireland, to digeſt meaſures to obtain redreſs of grievances: This was the firſt ſtep taken which afterwards produced the glorious revolution.

The Court is much pleaſed with the JUDICIOUS (as it is called) retreat of the Duke of Glouceſter, and they wiſh that his Highneſs of Cumberland would do the ſame; but he has got better adviſers.

Draughts from the three regiments of foot guards, it is ſaid, are to be made immediately, to compoſe two battalions, which are to embark with two more general officers for America with all poſſible expedition.

Auguſt 1. A letter by a Gentleman in Weſtminſter, from Mr. Grant, one of the ſurgeons attending the military infirmary at Boſton, dated June 23, ſays, "I have ſcarce time ſufficient to eat my meals, therefore you muſt expect but a few lines: I have been up two nights, aſſiſted with four mates, dreſſing our men of the wounds received the laſt engagement; many of the wounded are daily dying, and many muſt have both legs amputated. The provincials had either exhauſted their ball, or they were determined that every wound ſhould prove mortal; their muſkets were charged with old nails and angular pieces of iron, and from moſt of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe it was their deſign, not wiſhing to kill the men, but leave them burthens on us, to exhauſt our proviſions and engage our attention, as well as to intimidate the reſt of the ſoldiery."

Auguſt 2. This morning a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal of England, conſtituting and appointing General Gage to be Captain General and General Governor over all North America.

Auguſt 3. General Clinton writes to a friend in the following terms: "We are in tolerable good ſpirits, but we have no victuals, nor no money to buy any with."

It is ſaid that Lord John Murray will ſet out for Scotland in a few days, in order to raiſe a new regiment of Highlanders.

On the late ſurvey made of the Royal Navy, it appears that there are 87 ſhips fitted for ſervice, including thoſe already in commiſſion, and alſo ſeveral frigates.

Auguſt 4. Yeſterday the Lady of the Earl of Dunmore, lately arrived from Virginia, and the Lady of Governor Johnſon, from Minorca, were ſeverally preſented to the Queen.

Orders are ſent to Dock, near Plymouth, for the regiment lying in barracks at that place to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America on the ſhorteſt notice.

Colonel Pigot is ſaid to be coming home; and it is alſo ſaid that Admiral Graves is coming home, and that Commodore Shuldham, who is going to America with more ſhips, is to have the command on that ſtation.

Auguſt 5. Orders have been iſſued for the officers of the regiments in Scotland, and the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c. not to grant furlows to their men.

A letter from Boſton concludes thus, "The provincials, I am clear, will never ſtand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls, or breaſt-works; their fire is truly formidable, and their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack. Our three Generals came over in high ſpirits, and expected rather to puniſh a mob than fight with troops that would look them in the face; but there is an air of dejection through all our ſuperiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

There were no leſs than five expreſſes ſent to the Earl of Chatham at Stowe, in the courſe of the laſt ten days.

Monday an order was ſent to the navy office to get ready immediately to put to ſea, ten ſail of the line; their deſtination is not known, but ſuppoſed to be for the American ſervice. This order, it is ſaid, has put the commiſſioners into confuſion, as there are very few ſhipwrights that will work, and no men ready to man the ſhips.

An evening paper ſays, General Gage is certainly ſuperſeded, and that Sir Jeffery Amherſt is talked of to ſucceed General Gage in his government, to be General of all his Majeſty's forces in America, and to be made a Peer.

Yeſterday Lord Frederick Cavendiſh took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, being to join his regiment in Ireland, which is ordered to embark for America.

At the ſame time Lord Maſham took leave of his Majeſty on the ſame account.

Fourteen thouſand ſuits of green regimentals are ordered to be made up with expedition, and ſent for the uſe of the regulars at Boſton; all are to be faced with red, and the difference only will be in trimming the button holes with various colours; officers and private men will be alike.

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, ſays, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign ſervice; but no Captain is yet appointed, or at leaſt come down. Plymouth is now a very ſorrowful place, the late news from Boſton has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, moſtly were of this place. The lower ſort of people too came in for their ſhare, or rather more, but no account received in private ſpecify the names of the ſoldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are, therefore, ſighing and weeping, leaſt their huſbands and fathers ſhould be among the killed."

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dockyards, to relieve the large men of war on the American ſtation, which are ordered home.

In the reign of Auguſtus, Quintillious Varus, at the head of the beſt and choiceſt legions of the whole empire, either for valour, diſcipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans, and being induced to follow them into their foreſts and marſhes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off, with the loſs of all his army. This defeat ſo affected Auguſtus, that he never after recovered his ſpirits. He was heard often in the greateſt anguiſh to cry out, "Varus, reſtore me my legions." Should our Parliamentary army go out of their entrenchments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And ſhould our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet out at ſea, invade us when the flower of our army is loſt in America, will not our Sovereign cry out with Auguſtus, "Gage, reſtore me my ſoldiers."

General Amherſt will certainly ſet out in a few days for Boſton.

Laſt Tueſday ſome unlucky, but genteel youths, went to one of the temporary cooks in Covent Garden, and one of them ſaid to his companions, "I'll ſhew you how the AMERICANS intend to ſerve BOSTON. You muſt ſuppoſe that pan over the charcoal fire to be the town, and the SAUSAGES in it to be General GAGE and the KING's TROOPS; and then (ſays he) they will be ſerved thus," when he threw a paper with ſome gunpowder in it under the pan, which immediately blew the ſauſages into the air. "There (cries he) now you may ſee where Boſton is, and alſo how the Americans will learn General Gage and the ſoldiers to fly without wings!" He then gave the woman a guinea for the loſs of her goods, who was very well ſatisfied about the matter.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *Auguſt* 1.

"The ſhipwrights ſtill continue to aſſemble, twice a-day, in hopes Government will come to their terms. The report of many of them having gone abroad, into foreign ſervice, is entirely falſe. They know too well the emoluments and privileges of an Engliſh yard to change for any in either France or Spain."

We hear that the men of war, now getting ready for America, when finiſhed and manned, are to ſail with five tranſports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at fartheſt, and there to take on board 900 men; which reinforcement, with thoſe from England (wind and weather permitting) will join General Gage in October next; and that ſeveral ſerjeants in the guards are to be promoted, and ſent to America as ſubaltern officers to that body of men, which is to be new raiſed.

On Saturday in the afternoon, ſeveral thouſand weight of gunpowder, ſoldiers accoutrements, bedding, and ſtands of arms, were ſhipped at the Tower for North America.

The Dutch have been as unſucceſsful this year in their whale fiſhery, as any of their neighbours. Out of 4000 tons of ſhipping already returned, above one half are come home clean, not having taken any thing.

The 29th ult. fifty ſilk weavers enliſted at Dublin, as volunteers, with the party of the marines recruiting in that city.

Yeſterday morning the four companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for America, and the ſame number of men are to be forthwith raiſed.

Governor Tryon, at New York, is to be made a General, and to join Governor Carleton in the march to attack the provincials in the back ſettlements.

Lord North was with his Majeſty at Kew laſt Saturday night till twelve o'clock, and then was eſcorted home by a party of light horſe.

Auguſt 8. The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham lies dangerouſly ill at his ſeat at Hayes. The gout has left his Lordſhip ſome time and was ſucceeded with a diſorder of the nature of a tertian ague, and from that it is now thought, by his very great weakneſs of body, that a complication of diſorders has enſued, which makes his recovery at this time very doubtful.

Some people aver, that the Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of this city, are determined to re-chuſe the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London, in teſtimony of his ſteady, upright, and vigorous adminiſtration.

It is now poſitively aſſerted, that the Parliament will meet early in October next.

The principal motives aſſigned for the unexpected and unprecedented meeting of Parliament, are the following:---To grant money for the purpoſe of raiſing and paying new levies. To authorize his Majeſty, in caſe neceſſary, to take 16,000 Hanoverians into pay. To grant money to embody and keep in pay one half of the militia throughout England; and in caſe the Americans ſhould ſhew a diſpoſition to return to their duty, to conſult Parliament on the conditions to be granted them.

Papers of a very treaſonable nature have been lately paſted up and dropped round the palaces of the K--- in town and country.

Yeſterday there was a muſter of the three regiments of guards on the parade in St. James's park, when upwards of 60 men offered themſelves as volunteers to go to America; and they were immediately draughted into a marching regiment for that purpoſe, with great promiſes of preferment.

Orders are given for the cruiſers on the American ſtation to take all ſhips, of what nation ſoever, which are found within a certain diſtance of the ports there, which are now ſhut up.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for a ſtop to be put to the exportation of ſalt proviſions to the ports of France and Spain, or the iſlands in the Weſt Indies belonging to thoſe two powers.

WAR-OFFICE, *Auguſt* 5. All Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns, reduced with their corps at the laſt peace, and ſtill remaining on half pay on the Engliſh eſtabliſhment, who deſire to be again employed in their preſent rank, are directed to ſignify the ſame to the Secretary at war.

DUBLIN, *July* 19.

MONDAY laſt, being Quarter Day, the SOCIETY of FREE CITIZENS dined at the King's Arms in Smock alley (Mr. JAMES MAPPER TANDY, Preſident) when the following loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank, viz.—The conſtitution, and Charles the firſt's fate to him that violates it.—The King and Queen.—May his Majeſty ſoon recover the jewel he has loſt, and his only ſupport be the affections of his ſubjects—The Prince of Wales, &c. and may he always prefer the WHIG to the *Tory* intereſt.—Proſperity to Ireland, and may it never ſubmit to be TAXED by a Britiſh Parliament.—The city of Dublin, and wiſdom to her magiſtrates.—His Grace the Duke of Leinſter.—Our worthy repreſentative, Redmond Morris.—May the Society of Free Citizens increaſe; unanimity, moderation and perſeverance to them.—The county of Dublin, and may it never be repreſented by a man who would diſdain to take the advice of his conſtituents.—*Our fellow ſubjects in America now ſuffering perſecution for attempting to aſſert their rights and liberties.*—The CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; unanimity to their councils, and ſucceſs to their reſolves.—The glorious memory of the great King William.—The memory of the incorruptible Charles Lucas.—The patriotic Lord Mayor and Livery of London.—The Earl of Chatham; and may he ſoon appear at the head of an honeſt adminiſtration.—The Earl of Effingham, who nobly reſigned his commiſſion ſooner than embrue his hands in the blood of his countrymen.—The 19th of April, 1775, and the memory of the brave Americans, who fell in defending the liberties of their country.—Diſgrace to the Miniſtry, and perpetual defeats to the mercenaries that would endeavour to enſlave their fellow ſubjects.—The firſt of July, 1690.—The twelfth of July, 1691.—May the Board that conſiders public grievances as inexpedient, becauſe important, be ever held in contempt by the free electors of Dublin.—The High Sheriffs of London, and may the Sheriffs of Dublin have grace to follow their example.—May the citizens of Dublin never forget the puſillanimous conduct of the preſent Sheriffs, who refuſed a compliance with the requeſt of the Commons to convene the aggregate body together, to lay their grievances before the Throne.—The friends of liberty, and liberty to it's friends.—Fifteenth of June, 1715; ſixteenth of February, 1768.—Sixteenth of April, 1746, and the memory of the Duke of Cumberland. The two Proteſtant Biſhops, Exeter and St. Aſaph, Laud's fate to every Biſhop that voted for the eſtabliſhment of Popery in Quebec; and ſpeedy downfal to the preſent Jacobite Adminiſtration.—Speedy diſgrace and condign puniſhment to the man who adviſed his Majeſty to refuſe receiving the petition of the city of London on the Throne.—May thoſe whoſe forefathers expelled a tyrant from the Throne, and placed the preſent family on it, never be debarred acceſs to it.—May allegiance and protection go hand in hand, and may the former ceaſe when the latter is denied us.—The free electors of Ireland, and may they always prove the majority.—May the boroughs no longer be the rotten part of the conſtitution.—May the next bench of Engliſh Biſhops be as well attached to the Proteſtant, as the preſent ſeems to be to the Poniſh religion.—General Putnam, and his brave Provincials.—The Colonels Eaſton and Allen.—Governor Thrumbull.—May the military ever be ſubſervient to the civil power.—May thoſe mercenaries who are paid by the people to defend their rights, never be employed to enſlave them.—The thirtieth of January, 1648, and the memory of Oliver Cromwell.—The memory of John Hampden, who, at the expence of life and fortune, oppoſed the tyranny of a King, and the unconſtitutional demands of a corrupt Miniſtry.—May corruption ceaſe to be the meaſures of Adminiſtration.—May we hand down to our children, pure and untainted, the liberty we have derived from our anceſtors.—All thoſe who could rather die glorioufly fighting for the conſtitution of their country than live the ſlaves of tyranny and deſpotiſm.—May the gates of Temple-bar be decorated with the heads of thoſe who adviſed the employing a military force to enſlave our fellow ſubjects in America.—May perpetual union, ſocial liberty, and univerſal juſtice, prevail and render happy the whole Britiſh empire.

SAVANNAH (in *Georgia*)

TO THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS *and* REPRESENTATION *of his loyal ſubjects, the* DELEGATES *of the Inhabitants of* GEORGIA, *now met in* PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THOUGH we bring up the rear of American petitioners, and from the fate of ſo many petitions preſented to your Majeſty from America, your great city of London, and others of your European ſubjects, have a moſt melancholy proſpect, we ſtill hope, He, by whom Kings rule, and to whom Monarchs are accountable, will incline you to receive and pay ſome regard to our moſt humble and faithful repreſentation. In times like theſe, where the edge of preſent feeling is blunted by the expectation of calamities ſtill greater, we muſt take the liberty to ſpeak before we die. We would acquaint our Sovereign with things which greatly affect his intereſt. We would endeavour to awaken the feelings and pity of our common father. Hear us, therefore, that God may hear you alſo.

Your Majeſty is the rightful Sovereign of the moſt important empire of the univerſe. The bleſſing of Providence on your arms has put a country in America under you, of greater importance and extent than ſeveral kingdoms in Europe. In this large extent of territory, by ſome late acts, Popery is not only tolerated (which we conceive would have been but an act of juſtice) but an indulgence has been granted, little ſhort of a full eſtabliſhment, to a religion which is equally injurious to the rights of ſovereign and of mankind; French and arbitrary laws there have, by authority, taken place of the juſt and mild Britiſh conſtitution; and all this has been done with the profeſſed and avowed deſign to over-awe your Majeſty's ancient Proteſtant and loyal ſubjects, ſome of whom had no ſmall ſhare in the merit of that conqueſt.

Acts to raiſe a perpetual revenue on the Americans, without their conſent, have been enacted, which, at one ſtroke, turn all your American ſubjects into ſlaves, and deprive them of that right which the moſt oppreſſive taſk-maſter does not deny to the ſervant bought with his own money. Experience muſt now have ſhewn, as it will clearer, ſhould theſe acts be continued, that inſtead of increaſing the revenue, or leſſening the burthens of your European ſubjects, they can only ſerve to increaſe their taxation.

Laws, which we conceived fraught with ſo much injuſtice, have been endeavoured to be enforced by equal cruelty, and whenever we thought ourſelves at the height of our troubles, your Majeſty's Miniſtry have ſtrained their unhappy ingenuity to find out new methods of diſtreſs, and it is believed methods have been, more than thought of, too ſhocking to human nature, to be even named in the liſt of grievances, ſuffered under a Britiſh King.

The goodneſs of God hath made your Majeſty father of a very numerous iſſue, on whom we place the pleaſing hopes of a Proteſtant ſucceſſion; but your Majeſty's arms in America now every day make mothers childleſs and children fatherleſs! The blood of your ſubjects has been ſhed with pleaſure, rather than with pity, for an action which amounted to no more, even under the worſt conſtruction, than an irregular zeal for conſtitutional liberty; and without any ſtep taken to find out the ſuppoſed guilty perſons, the capital of your American dominions has been blocked up, deprived of it's trade, and it's poor of ſubſiſtence, thouſands, confeſſedly innocent, have been ſtarved, ruined, and driven from, or kept, like priſoners in their own habitations, their cries, and blood innocently ſhed, have undoubtedly reached, and daily do reach HIS EARS, who hateth injuſtice and oppreſſion.

Believe us, great Sir, America is not divided, all men, crown officers not excepted, ſpeak of theſe acts and meaſures with diſapprobation, and if there has been ſome difference of opinion, as to the mode of relief, the rigorous experiments, which your Miniſtry thought fit to try on the Americans, have been the moſt effectual means to convince theſe of the iniquitous deſigns of your Miniſtry, and to unite them all as in a common cauſe. Your Majeſty's Miniſters after thus introducing the dæmon of diſcord into your empire, and driving America to the brink of deſpair, place all their dignity in meaſures obſtinately purſued, becauſe they were once wantonly taken, they have hearkened to no information but what repreſented the Americans either as rebels or cowards; time will every day make it clearer how much they were infatuated and miſtaken. Too long, we muſt lament, have theſe men impoſed on your paternal affection. Deign now, moſt gracious Prince, in their room, to hearken to the cries of your loyal and affectionate ſubjects of this extenſive continent. Let the goodneſs of your own heart, interpoſe between weak or wicked Miniſters, and millions of loyal and affectionate ſubjects: No longer let the ſword be ſtained with the blood of your own children; recall your troops and fleets; and if any miſunderſtanding remains, let the Americans be heard, and juſtice and equity take place; let us be ruled according to the known principles of our excellent conſtitution, and command the laſt ſhilling of our property, and the laſt drop of our blood in your ſervice.

Uncertain as to the event of this our humble repreſentation, it affords us a relief, that we may unreſtrained apply to the great and merciful Sovereign of the whole earth, who will not deſpiſe the prayer of the oppreſſed, and to him we moſt ardently pray, that the wicked being taken away from before the King, the King's throne may be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs.

The following curious paragraphs were taken from Draper's laſt Boſton paper. The impudence they contain is ſo groſs, and the falſehood ſo notorious, as to render any remark or contradiction unneceſſary.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 21.

LAST week the Rev. Dr. Morriſon received a call to the elegant new church in Brattle ſtreet, vacated by the flight of Dr. Cooper; and on Sunday he delivered an excellent diſcourſe to a genteel audience. His diſcourſe tended to ſhew the fatal conſequences of ſowing ſedition and conſpiracy among pariſhioners, which this pulpit has been moſt wickedly practiſing ever ſince the corner ſtone was laid.

We are deſired to acquaint the public that ſervice will begin every Sunday, at eleven o'clock, at Dr. Moriſon's church in Brattle ſtreet.

Tueſday a ſnow arrived from Corke, laden with claret, pork, and butter. She brings advice of great armaments fitting out in England, which may be expected here in the courſe of next month; that a certain popular magiſtrate had been ſent to the Tower, from whence, it is imagined, he will be drawn on a ſledge to Tyburn, there to meet the reward due to treaſon and rebellion.

A brigade of Iriſh Roman Catholics are forming in Munſter and Connaught, in order to be ſent to Boſton, to act againſt the rebels.

We hear a certain perſon of weight among the rebels hath offered to return to his allegiance, on condition of being pardoned and provided for. What encouragement he has received, remains a ſecret.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Printers of this Paper have the following Articles for Sale:

SKETCHLEY's
New invented CONVERSATION CARDS,

Ornamented with forty eight Copperplate Cuts; calculated to amuſe and improve the Mind, to learn thoſe that play with them to ſpeak with propriety, and tell a Story well.

It is natural to ſeek for Amuſement or Diverſion; the bad Effects of the common Cards daily ſhew us their pernicious Conſequences; on the contrary, theſe Cards, the more they are played with the more they improve and inſtruct; they will exerciſe the Imagination, enlarge the Underſtanding, and every One that plays with them are ſure to be Gainers:—To which is added,

THE COMPLETE FORTUNE-TELLER, by which Perſons may inform themſelves of the various Events that may befal them, without

"Searching Houſes above to know
"What ſhall happen to them below."

MAREDANT's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,
AND
Dr. KEYSER's celebrated PILLS.
ALSO
SERMONS

By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE and WILLIAM SMITH, of *Philadelphia*, preached at the Requeſt of the firſt and third Battalions of that City.

The NEW MANUAL EXERCISE,

With the Rules and Articles to be obſerved for the Government of the AMERICAN Army.
AND
The VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD 1776.

FALLS of JAMES River, *October* 25, 1775.

AT the earneſt Solicitation of many Gentlemen on *Potowmack*, and influenced by my own Intereſt on that River, I have been endeavouring to open its Navigation from Tidewater upwards, and have been at conſiderable Expence in Preparation, &c. to forward that uſeful Work; but the Neceſſity of a *Maryland* Act of Aſſembly co-operating with one paſſed in *Virginia*, and which I have not yet been able to obtain, has obliged me to decline it for the preſent. This Diſappointment would be more affecting, if it did not afford me an Opportunity of employing my Time and Attention in opening and extending the Navigation of *James* River, which, though a Work leſs intereſting to me, is of equal Utility to the Public. But, to make my Intereſt in ſome Meaſure correſpond with the Public's, I have paid 560l. Sterling to Mr. *Patrick Coutts* for the Lands ſituated on the River, where the Water muſt be taken out into the Canal, and where I have began and done ſome Part of the Canal, with other Improvements, very expenſive.

I therefore inform the Public, that, having a Fee Simple therein, I am going on with the Canal at my own Expence, and will further riſk my whole Fortune and Time on the Succeſs of my Undertaking, and deſire no Aid or Aſſiſtance until I make the Navigation ſafe and eaſy to *Shockoe* Warehouſe; expecting, nevertheleſs, the more large and generous Contributions from all who benefit when the Work is done. JOHN BALLENDINE.

☞ I want to hire a Hundred Slaves for the above Purpoſe, and ſhould be glad to treat with any Perſon or Perſons inclinable; at the ſame Time could aſſiſt with the beſt Part of their Winter Cloathing, if not otherwiſe provided.

INTELLIGENCE *from the Northern Papers.*

LONDON, *Auguſt* 15.

A LETTER from Newcaſtle, dated Auguſt 12th, ſays, on Tueſday hand-bills were put up in this town for taking up tranſports for America, alſo for Stade, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon, and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently aſſerted that the Court of Spain has ſent a memorial deſiring the aſſiſtance of Great Britain in ſubduing the Moors and piratical States in Africa.

Auguſt 17. Every ſloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the Admiralty Board.

Auguſt 19. The petition brought over from Pennſylvania by Governor Penn's brother, was not preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty at St. James's, as was expected; but a day will ſoon be fixed for it's being received.

Extract of a letter from the HAGUE, *Auguſt* 11.

"The day before yeſterday his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke preſented a memorial to the States General, entreating them to prolong the term of the prohibition laid upon the Dutch againſt carrying arms or ammunition to the Americans; to which their High Mightineſſes conſented, and iſſued orders accordingly.

"It is reported, that, notwithſtanding the bad ſucceſs the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

The Hanoverian troops, which are to embark at Stade, for Gibraltar and Mahon, on board our tranſports, who are to bring home the troops garriſoned there, are taken into the pay of Great Britain for two years.

Late on Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland Row, from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greateſt preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily paſſing from thence to Madrid, and alſo to Liſbon; but that every thing is kept as ſecret as poſſible.

On Wedneſday General Haldimand, juſt arrived from America, (not General Paſton, as mentioned in our laſt, by miſtake) was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and moſt graciouſly received. The above Gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was ſent for by order of Government, in order to lay the preſent ſtate of America before his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 12.

"The marine recruiting parties in this kingdom meet with great ſucceſs in their levies; but the marching regiments ordered abroad, which are to be augmented to 700 rank and file, with difficulty lift a man; which is ſtrange, conſidering the proſpect of preferment that the American war preſents them."

It is ſaid that a penſion of 200l. *per annum* is ſettled on the Widow of the late Major Pitcairn, who has eleven children.

Extract of a letter from PLYMOUTH, *Auguſt* 15.

"Lieutenant Pitcairn, of the marines (who brought his father, Major Pitcairn, when mortally wounded at Boſton, off the field of action) is appointed a Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the ſaid corps (though not in his turn) as an acknowledgment of the ſervices of his gallant father."

Yeſterday the ſhipwrights belonging to his Majeſty's yard at Woolwich, aſſembled in a body in a churchyard, and being ſatisfied in reſpect to the terms which the Admiralty Board propoſed, went into the yard with drums beating and colours flying.

In ſome of the French ports in the channel, there are at this time ſeveral ſhips laden with arms bound to America.

At Algiers, to the ſouthward, there is a declivity, upon which, at ſeveral diſtances, hooks are placed: When a man is guilty of any atrocious crime, he is thrown down this precipice, caught by the hooks, and is left to periſh, being ſcorched to death by the ſun. Among the priſoners taken by the Algerines, upon the late Spaniſh deſcent, were two of their Generals, who were immediately thrown down the above rock.

Tueſday laſt a draught of 400 men was taken from the Royal Train of Artillery at Woolwich, and marched immediately to Portſmouth, in order to embark on board a ſhip deſtined for America.

The ſhip in which the money was ſeized on Wedneſday, was bound to Philadelphia, and not to Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt; the caſh was ſhipped by an eminent merchant of this city, as a remittance to merchants there for goods received here; the reaſon, therefore, of its being ſeized, was owing to the neglect in the clerks not entering it at the cuſtom-houſe.

Extract of a letter from HANOVER, *Auguſt* 8.

"In conſequence of a gracious reſcript, which the regency of this Electorate has received from the King of Great Britain, our auguſt Sovereign, orders have been ſent to the regiments of Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburg Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Hardenberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to Stade, to embark the firſt of September next, and proceed with the firſt favourable wind for their deſtination, which is to re-place the Engliſh regiments in garriſon at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no General is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the oldeſt Colonel, will have the command of theſe five regiments. It is not yet known whether theſe troops will go immediately to their deſtination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at firſt cauſed ſome ſurpriſe, but as it is for the ſervice of our Monarch, both officers and ſoldiers ſeem to ſurpaſs each other in making the moſt ſpeedy preparations to execute his Majeſty's pleaſure."

A plan for reducing the rebellious colony of New England, and for the ſupport of legal conſtitutional government in America.

To fortify Boſton, New York, and Philadelphia. To garriſon each place with 3000 troops. To keep cruiſing on the American coaſt three ſquadrons, each conſiſting of three 74 gun ſhips, three 36 gun ſhips, three 18 gun ſhips, three armed ſloops, three ſchooners, three bomb veſſels, and a battalion of marines. The three maritime pendulums, moving upon the American coaſt, would ſupport the three garriſons, maintain the power of Government, prevent illicit trade, and give full protection to fair and juſt commerce. During the winter two ſquadrons of the fleet to rendezvous at St. Auguſtine, for reaſons too obvious to mention. To diſarm the commercial colonies. Upon petitioning Government, to receive any military force that may be neceſſary, during war, to ſupply a number of recruits only for army and navy. Martial law to be fixed in the colony of Connecticut, till full ſubmiſſion is made to Government. All forfeited eſtates to be granted to the loyal Americans. Canadian troops to poſſeſs Connecticut till all rebellion ceaſes. The cordon of forts from Quebec to the Miſſiſippi, to be garriſoned from thence, and by the Indian ſubjects. All ſhips trading in America to be regiſtered as Britiſh ſhips, and regiſtered in ſome Engliſh port, commanded by an Engliſhman; one third of the crews natives of England. The Agent of each colony, reſident in England, to be recommended by the Upper Aſſembly of each colony, and paid by Government in England, from the American revenue, the annual ſalary of 1500l.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 5.

WE are informed that three or four of our friends, lately confined in Boſton, in order to regain their liberty, pretended they were converts to Toryiſm; on which they were permitted to embark on board a veſſel, and to ſail from Boſton, in company with two real Tories. When they had got off to a convenient diſtance from that ſeat of deſpotiſm, our friends above-mentioned obliged their two Tory companions to accompany them into Salem, where the veſſel arrived laſt Tueſday.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 29. We learn by the laſt Boſton paper, that that grand rebel to his God, his country, and his King, Thomas Gage, and his deſpicable band of traitors and military butchers *intend* raiſing a regiment of "*Loyal Fencible Americans*," the command of which is already given to one Gorham, who ſerved laſt war in America. We are told that ſome *dead Tories*, a few Negroes, and ſome Scotch rebels and convicts have already enliſted.——Whether a regiment of ſuch beings can be called "*Loyal Fencible Americans*," the world can judge. We are likewiſe informed by the ſaid Boſton paper, that regiments *ſimilar* to the above are forming in the other colonies.—Yes, ye JUDASES, for your conſolation we would inform you, that (excluſive of our army in camp) REGIMENTS of TRULY "LOYAL FENCIBLE AMERICANS" are now raiſing from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, who are determined to DEFEND their liberties and properties; and to RESIST, while life laſts, the tyranny of your maſter the Devil, whoſe vicegerents in the Britiſh dominions are Bute and North.—REBELS! Remember that Americans revere their King while he governs righteouſly—they love their country, and are ready to bleed in it's behalf—But ye, ye butchers, diſgrace your King; and millions, yet unborn, will CURSE your memory!

Yeſterday a WAGGON LOAD of money paſſed through this town, from Philadelphia, for the uſe of the continental army.

The miniſterial troops kept up a pretty conſtant fire laſt week upon our army at Plough and Proſpect hills, and at Roxbury. Above 1500 cannon balls were fired by them without doing any other damage than wounding two of the continental troops. The fire from Gage's lines in Boſton was now and then returned from our lines in Roxbury, when it was thought they would do execution, and we are informed 6 or 7 of the enemy were killed on Saturday laſt, when there was a very briſk cannonading for about two hours.

WATERTOWN, *Sept.* 25. *The effect of military law, or who would not live in Boſton?*—A few weeks paſt, as ſome of the light horſe who are now in Boſton, were paſſing towards their ſtables at Mr. Inches's rope-walk at New Boſton, when they were oppoſite Mr. Lewis Gray's houſe (ſon of the notorious Harriſon Gray, late treaſurer) there fell a ſhower of rain, one of them diſmounted and led his horſe into the kitchen, but not liking that very well, he led him into the ſitting room. Mrs. Gray, who was above ſtairs and hearing a noiſe, called to the maid to know what was the matter. The fellow damned her heartily, and as ſoon as it ceaſed raining, he led his horſe through the entry, and out of the front door, and went about his buſineſs.——This may be depended on as a fact.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 25. A correſpondent ſays that General Gage's army is now divided into three companies;—the firſt company is under ground; the ſecond company is above ground; the third company is in the hoſpital; and he has received expreſs orders, from home, for the ſecond and third companies to march and follow the firſt.

October 2. Laſt Tueſday night part of the American army, under Col. Tupper, went on Governor's iſland, near the caſtle, in Maſſachuſetts Bay, and brought off 23 fat cattle, and 2 of the light horſe, and returned to Cambridge next morning with their booty, without ſuffering the leaſt damage. They alſo burnt all the buildings thereon, with a conſiderable quantity of hay.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, from Boſton, the Viper ſhip of 12 guns, and a brig of 6 guns, with two large tranſports, ſuppoſed to be in queſt of live ſtock; it is ſaid theſe veſſels attempted to take ſtock off the vineyard, but were diſappointed by the aſſembling of a number of armed men.

On Friday the Nautilus, with 2 tenders, ſailed, to convoy 4 brigs to Boſton; the next day one of the brigs, Capt. Benjamin Bowers, being near the ſhore of Dartmouth, was boarded by a number of provincials, and carried into Bedford. After ſhe was boarded, one of the ſhip's tenders came up, fired two broadſides, and grappled her; the people on board lying cloſe till the tender was faſt, when they roſe and fired a number of ſmall arms into her, which it was thought killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her faſts, and made off.

NEW YORK, *October* 11.

WE are informed from undoubted authority, that Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina, has fled with the utmoſt precipitation, on board the man of war in the harbour. The committee of Charleſtown having very fortunately diſcovered that his Excellency had employed one Cameron, an Indian commiſſary in the interior parts of that province, to engage the Indians in the miniſterial ſervice, who had actually enliſted 600 of them, and furniſhed them with every neceſſary in order to butcher the back inhabitants. This plan was diſcovered by a Gentleman who ſeized the expreſs on his way from the ſaid Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be diſaffected to the American cauſe, and conveyed the deſpatches to the Provincial Committee. The above Gentleman diſguiſed himſelf in a drover's habit, and attended the expreſs to the Governor's houſe, and heard the converſation between them, and then diſcovered the whole plot to the committee.

Extract of a letter from SCHENECTADY, *Sept.* 26.

"This afternoon an expreſs arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great ſucceſs; had taken a ſchooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and poſſeſſed themſelves of a twelve pounder. The companies of New Englandmen landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of regulars going to the Fort with carts, cattle, and proviſions, which they took, and defeated the regulars. Capt. Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one Lieutenant, Van Slyk, of this town, have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, which has recommended them to the notice of General Montgomery. Five hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our army."

We hear that the men of war at the eaſt end of Long Iſland, have taken four large veſſels from the Weſt Indies bound to New England, laden with Weſt India produce, and ſent them to Boſton; three of them belong to Jerathmael Bower, of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in which Mr. Bower has loſt upwards of 10,000l. lawful money.

His Majeſty's ſloop of war the Viper, arrived here laſt Saturday, in 30 hours from Rhode Iſland. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Bunker's hill, is but 14 days from Boſton, and has brought deſpatches for all his Majeſty's Governors on the continent: We hear ſhe is to ſail in a few days for the ſouthern governments.

We hear Capt. Wallace has made a demand from the Inhabitants of Newport, of all the live ſtock they could ſpare from the iſland. The inhabitants had only three days to conſider of the matter.

October 16. We are informed that Dr. Church is confined in a houſe oppoſite to the head quarters, in Cambridge: His correſpondence, it is ſaid, was carried on in cyphers with a field officer in General Gage's army, in Boſton.

We hear that Dr. Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harriſon, Eſquires, three of the Delegates, a few days ago, paſſed through this province, on their way to Cambridge.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at CAMBRIDGE, *from undoubted authority; dated October* 5, 1775.

"GENTLEMEN,

"By an intelligent perſon from Boſton, the 3d inſtant, I am informed that a fleet conſiſting of one 64, 3rd one 20 gun ſhips, two ſloops of 18 guns, two tranſports with 600 men, were to ſail from Boſton as yeſterday; their deſtination a profound ſecret. That they took on board 2 mortars and 4 howitzers, with other artillery calculated for the bombardment of a town. I have thought it proper to apprize every conſiderable town on the coaſt, of this armament, that they may be on their guard. Should I receive any further account of their deſtination, it ſhall be forwarded.

"The ſame perſon alſo informs, that an expreſs ſloop arrived 4 days before, from England, at Boſton, which ſhe left the 8th of Auguſt. General Gage and moſt of the officers who were at Lexington are recalled, and ſail this day. General Howe ſucceeds to the command. Six ſhips of the line and two cutters, under Sir Peter Dennis, are coming out. Five regiments and 1000 marines may be expected at Boſton in 3 or 4 weeks. No proſpect of accommodation; but on the other hand, every appearance of the war being puſhed with the utmoſt vigour."

Governor Carleton, it is ſaid, has bought up all the powder from the merchants at Quebec, and ſtored it there, the whole of which amounts to upwards of 10,000 barrels.

We hear Col. Preſcot who commands at St. John's, has offered to evacuate the fort to General Montgomery, on terms, which were rejected.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 28.

AFTER Lord Dunmore, with his troops and the navy, had been for ſeveral weeks ſeizing the perſons and property of his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects in this colony, on Wedneſday night laſt a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable Negro man ſlave and a ſail from the owner; next morning there appeared off the mouth of Hampton river a large armed ſchooner, a ſloop, and three tenders, with ſoldiers on board, and a meſſage was received at Hampton, from Captain Squires, on board the ſchooner, that he would that day land and burn the town; on which, a company of regulars and a company of minute-men, who had been placed there in conſequence of former threats, denounced againſt that place, made the beſt diſpoſition to prevent their landing, aided by a body of militia, who were ſuddenly called together on the occaſion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by ſome boats ſunk acroſs the channel for that purpoſe; upon this they fired ſeveral ſmall cannon at the provincials, without any effect, who, in return, diſcharged their ſmall arms, ſo effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loſs of ſeveral men, as it is believed; but they had, in the mean time, burnt down a houſe belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On inteiligence of this reaching Williamſburg, about nine at night a company of riflemen were deſpatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Colonel of the 2d regiment ſent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats ſunk, and made a paſſage for their veſſels, which were drawn up cloſe to the town, and began to fire upon it ſoon after the arrival of the party from Williamſburg; but as ſoon as our men were ſo diſpoſed as to give them a few ſhot, they went off ſo haſtily that our people took a ſmall tender with five white men, a woman, and two ſlaves, 6 ſwivels, 7 muſkets, ſome ſmall arms, and other things, a ſword, piſtols, and ſeveral papers belonging to a Lieutenant Wright, who made his eſcape by jumping overboard, and ſwimming away with Mr. King's Negro man, who are on ſhore, and a purſuit, it is hoped, may overtake them. There were in the veſſel two men mortally wounded, one is ſince dead, and the other near his end; beſides which, we are informed nine men were ſeen to be thrown overboard from one of the veſſels. We had not a man even wounded. The veſſels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to viſit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them, as we can with pleaſure aſſure the public that every part of them behaved with ſpirit and bravery, and are wiſhing for another ſkirmiſh.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, not contented with having involved the affairs of this colony in extreme confuſion, by withdrawing himſelf unneceſſarily from the adminiſtration of Government, and exciting an inſurrection of our ſlaves, hath lately, in conjunction with the officers of the navy, proceeded to commence hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects in the town and neighbourhood of Norfolk; captivated many, and ſeized the property of others, particularly ſlaves, who are detained from the owners; ſtopped all intercourſe between the inhabitants of that borough and the other parts of the colony, except by ſuch as are inimical to the rights of America; by means of whom proviſions are ſupplied to the troops, and intelligence conveyed to his Lordſhip of every material tranſaction, whilſt none of his pernicious deſigns can tranſpire in the country until they are manifeſted by the execution of them: The Committee of Safety, in order to counteract, as far as they can, ſo unjuſtifiable a partiality, have unanimouſly reſolved, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall be allowed to paſs to or from the borough of Norfolk, or town of Portſmouth, without a permit from the ſaid Committee, or the committee of the county or corporation wherein ſuch perſon reſides, or from the commanding officer of one of the regiments, or of a detachment therefrom, or from the commanding officer of a company or detachment of minute-men or militia, in actual ſervice at the time of ſuch permit. And all committees, and all officers, civil and military, and all other perſons, friends to America, are deſired to attend to this reſolution.

By order of the Committee of Safety.

JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE the Subſcribers, having ſettled the Accounts which have been produced to us for the Pay and Proviſions of the Volunteer Companies, give Notice that the Commiſſioners purpoſe to meet again at *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of next Month. All Perſons having Claims for that Service unſettled are deſired to attend that Day.

OCTOBER 25, 1775.

WILLIAM LANGHORNE.
HENRY KING.
WILLIAM NORVELL.
CHAMPION TRAVIS.

ON the 4th Day of *November* next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of *Robert Harriſon*, deceaſed, late of *Charles City* County, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidders, all the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Robert*, conſiſting of Stocks of Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, and Hogs, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on Bond and approved Security being given; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from their Dates if not punctually diſcharged. NATHANIEL HARRISON, Adminiſtrator of *Henry Harriſon*, deceaſed.

YORK Town, *October* 26, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony for a few Months. WILLIAM DAVIS.

STRAYED from *Fredericksburg*, on *Saturday* the 14th Inſtant *(October)* a GRAY HORSE turned of 4 Years old, about 14½ Hands high, branded on the Buttock WP in a Piece, and has a ſmall Piece of Skin rubbed off his Back by the Saddle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to Col. *Fielding Lewis* in *Fredericksburg*, or to the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, will be entitled to a Reward of 20s. paid by

JOHN LEWIS.

POETS CORNER.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *July* 14.

On TAKING *the Fort and Stores of* TICONDEROGA, *by the* PROVINCIALS.

BRAVE race of men! that lately shew'd,
The British fire in you renew'd;
May God your land secure defend!
(Your constant guardian, your best friend)
Unite your hearts, your councils bless,
And grant your just designs success!

AS SALTPETRE is an Article much wanted in *America*, the COMMITTEE of SAFETY earnestly recommend it to the Planters of Tobacco in this Colony to cut down and preserve all their Tobacco Suckers, and also to preserve the Trash Stalks and Sweepings of their Tobacco-Houses, which are found to be exceedingly useful in the production of that necessary Article. By Order of the Committee.

JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

AS the Circumstances of the present Times make it prudent to guard against the Conveyance of Intelligence to the Enemies of *America*, by Means of certain evil disposed Persons, who may travel through the Country for that Purpose, the Committee of Safety do therefore earnestly recommend it to all magistrates, and other Officers, civil and military, the Members of the several Committees, and all others within this Colony, to be vigilant in examining all Strangers and suspected Persons whom they may find passing; and to stop such as do not give a proper Account of their Journey and Employment.

By Order of the Committee.

JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

CHESTERFIELD, *October* 15, 1775.

A CERTAIN *John Green*, by Trade a House Carpenter and Joiner, was entrusted with two BLACK HORSES, one of them mine, the other Major *Peterfield Trent's*, to bring them from Mr. *William Hardyman's* in *Charles City*, up here, last *Saturday* the 7th Instant. One of the Horses is a pretty large Black, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, I believe not branded, about 7 Years old, paces remarkably well and easy; had on him a hunting Saddle with a blue Cloth, bound round with white Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other, belonging to Major *Trent*, was a low well set black Horse, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his Brand (if any) I do not know, trots and gallops, and when out of Hand very hard to catch; he had on a Saddle with a Leather Slip or Cover over it, made to fit close to the Seat, and appeared as if the only Cover of the Saddle. I believe the Saddle itself had a Buckskin Seat, but am not positive. The said *John Green* is a middle sized Man, with his own Hair, and wears a light blue Cloth Coat, stutters so very remarkably, that none who once hears him attempt to speak but must immediately take Notice of him, as it is with the greatest Difficulty and apparent Pain that he can utter a single Word. I am told this *John Green* married a Woman in *Williamsburg* about 8 or 10 Months ago, of the Name of *Hildrop*, and may be gone first that Way. I hope every One will contribute to have such a Villain apprehended, and will give all the Intelligence and Assistance in their Power for that Purpose. It is requested he may be secured in some Gaol, to answer for his Villainy. In doing which they will very much oblige their very humble Servant, WILLIAM BLACK.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on the north Side of *Roanoke* River, containing about 1500 Acres, about one Half low Grounds, and the high Land of the best Quality. There is a good Dwelling-House on this Tract, and Land cleared sufficient to work 15 Hands.——Also a TRACT of LAND near the above, whereon the Subscriber now resides, containing about 800 Acres, with a very good Dwelling-House and all convenient Outhouses, and a GRIST-MILL, the annual Toll of which is about 250 Barrels of Corn, and 1000 Bushels of Wheat. It is needless to be more particular, as no One would choose to purchase without seeing the Premises, which will be shewn to any Person by the Subscriber, or in his Absence by his Overseer.——Also for Sale the STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, & HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS, with the Crop of Corn on the first Tract. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

North Carolina, *Northampton County*, } ALLEN JONES.
September 25, 1775. }

THE Committee of the County of *York* is desired to meet at the Courthouse of the said County on *Friday* the 10th of *November* next, at which Time the several Gentlemen appointed by the Committee to collect Money for any public Use are requested to produce their Accounts, that they may be finally settled before the Election of a new Committee.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Com.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN SCHAW, by an Advertisement inserted in the *Norfolk Intelligencer* of the 19th of *July* last, has pretended to inform the Public, that he was empowered to receive Payment of the Debts due the Concern of *William Duncan* and Company: The Subscriber, as then Manager and Partner, not having settled with his Partners, nor having given such Orders, virtually refuses such Power, and hereby desires the Debtors of said Concern to pay no Monies but with his Discharge. (‡) WILLIAM DUNCAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At the MEETING *of the* MERCHANTS *in* OCTOBER,

ALL Mrs. *Rathell's* STOCK in TRADE, consisting of many different Articles.——I request all who are indebted to the said Mrs. *Rathell* will be so kind, at this Meeting, as to pay off their Accounts to *John Tazewell*, Esq; of this City, or to the Subscriber, at Mrs. *Rathell's* Store, who are authorised to receive such Debts. M. BRODIE.

☞ At the same Time will be sold a large BOW WINDOW, with Bars and Shutters, some SHOW GLASSES, and GLASS CASES. [WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14, 1775.]

TO BE SOLD at the Plantation where Mrs. *Mary Brockman*, deceased, lately lived, in the County of *Orange*, on the 15th of *November* next, for ready Money, all the personal Estate of Mr. *Samuel Brockman*, deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Crops, Household Furniture, &c. by the Executors.

2‡ SAMUEL & WILLIAM BROCKMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a SORREL MARE with a Blaze Face, a light coloured Mane and Tail, has had a Fistula, and has got a Pollevil. Also a DARK GRAY MARE, foaled last Spring, with a Star in her Forehead. Posted and appraised, the Mare to 40*s.* and the Foal to 4*l.*

EDWARD WYATT.

TO BE SOLD,

At the next Meeting of the Merchants, in WILLIAMSBURG, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Subscribers,*

THE Estate of *John Randolph*, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, consisting of his late DWELLING-HOUSE within the said City, and of the LAND adjoining, of several very valuable FAMILY SERVANTS, and a Variety of FURNITURE. A Year's Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, they giving Bond, with good Security, to

PEYTON RANDOLPH,
tf JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE.

AMELIA, *October* 7, 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of the late Mr. *Hamlin Epes* of *Dinwiddie* County, deceased, are requested to make them known immediately; and those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment, to

FRANCIS EPES, Executor.

An ACADEMY.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Sept.* 1, 1775.

BY the generous Exertions of several Gentlemen in this and some of the neighbouring Counties, very large Contributions have lately been made for erecting and supporting a public ACADEMY near the Courthouse in this County. Their Zeal for the Interests of Learning and Virtue has met with such Success, that they were enabled to let the Buildings in *March* last to several Undertakers, who are proceeding in their Work with the greatest Expedition. A very valuable Library of the best Writers, both ancient and modern, on most Parts of Science and polite Literature, is already procured; with Part of an Apparatus to facilitate the Studies of the Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, which we expect in a short Time to render complete.—The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next *November*: It is to be distinguished by the Name of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, and will be subject to the Visitation of twelve Gentlemen of Character and Influence in their respective Counties; the immediate and acting Members being chiefly of the Church of *England*. The Number of Visitors and Trustees will probably be increased as soon as the Distractions of the Times shall so far cease as to enable its Patrons to enlarge its Foundations.—The Students will all board and study under the same Roof, provided for by a common Steward, except such as choose to take their Boarding in the Country. The Rates, at the utmost, will not exceed 10*l.* Currency *per Annum* to the Steward, and 4*l.* Tuition Money; 20*s.* of this being always paid at Entrance.

The System of Education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of *New Jersey*; save, that a more particular Attention shall be paid to the Cultivation of the *English* Language than is usually done in Places of public Education. Three Masters and Professors are ready to enter in *November*, and as many more may be easily procured as the increased Number of Students may at any Time hereafter require. And our Prospects at present are so extremely flattering that it is probable we shall be obliged to procure two Professors more before the Expiration of the Year.

The Public may rest assured that the Whole shall be conducted on the most *catholic* Plan. Parents, of every Denomination, may be at full Liberty to require their Children to attend on any Mode of Worship which either Custom or Conscience has rendered most agreeable to them. For our Fidelity, in every Respect, we are cheerfully willing to pledge our Reputation to the Public; which may be the more relied on, because our whole Success depends upon their favourable Opinion. Our Character and Interest, therefore, being both at Stake, furnish a strong Security for our avoiding all Party Instigations; for our Care to form good men, and good Citizens, on the common and universal Principles of Morality, distinguished from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of any Sect; and for our Assiduity in the whole Circle of Education.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

P. S. The principal Building of the Academy not being yet completed; those Gentleinen who desire their Children to enter immediately will be obliged to take Lodgings for them in the Neighbourhood, during the Winter Season; which may be done in Houses sufficiently convenient, on very reasonable Terms. 4

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the Middle of *July* last, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means some of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably sharp on the Top. His Clothes were such as are common for Negroes, and he was seen going down the Country. Whoever will secure the said Negro, so that I get him again, shall have a Reward of 40*s.* besides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen of *North Carolina* having, for a large and valuable Consideration, purchased from the Chiefs of the *Cherokee Indians*, by and with the Consent of the whole Nation, a considerable Tract of their Lands, now called *Transylvania*, lying on the Rivers *Obio*, *Cumberland*, and *Louisa*; and understanding that many People are desirous of becoming Adventurers in that Part of the World, and wish to know the Terms on which Lands in that Country may be had, they therefore hereby inform the Public, that any Person who will settle on and inhabit the same before the first Day of *June* 1776, shall have the Privilege of taking up and surveying for himself 500 Acres, and for each tithable Person he may carry with him and settle there 250 Acres, on the Payment of 50*s.* Sterling *per* Hundred, subject to an yearly Quitrent of 2*s.* like Money, to commence in the Year 1780. Such Persons as are willing to become Purchasers may correspond and treat with Mr. *William Johnston* in *Hillsborough*, and Col. *John Williams* of *Granville*, *North Carolina*, or Col. *Richard Henderson* at *Boonsborough*, in *Transylvania*.——This Country lies on the south Side of the Rivers *Obio* and *Louisa*, in a temperate and healthy Climate. It is in general well watered with Springs and Rivulets, and has several Rivers, up which Vessels of considerable Burthen may come with Ease. In different Places of it are a Number of Salt Springs, where the making of Salt has been tried with great Success, and where, with Certainty, any Quantity needed may be easily and conveniently made. Large Tracts of the Land lie on Lime-stone, and in several Places there is Abundance of Iron Ore. The Fertility of the Soil, and Goodness of the Range, almost surpass Belief; and it is at present well stored with Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Beaver, &c. and the Rivers abound with Fish of various Kinds. Vast Crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of the first Rank and Character have bargained for Lands in it; so that there is a great Appearance of a rapid Settlement, and that it will soon become a considerable Colony, and one of the most agreeable Countries in *America*. (6)

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th Instant (*July*) two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN ST AUNTON, an *Englishman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with short dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and striped and Check Trousers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blacksmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears short dark Hair, of a swarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and striped and Check Trousers.—I imagine they will endeavour to pass for Sailors, as from the ships of war. I have heard that they were seen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5*l.* for each if secured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Sept.* 11, 1775.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered to transact the Business of, and collect the Debts due to, Mr. *John M'Call*, and Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, requests the Favour of all those indebted to them, as well as to *M'Call* and *Sheddon*, to come and settle their Accounts as quickly as possible, and make what Payments they can. I shall expect that those who cannot conveniently pay, and have not already given Bonds for their respective Balances, will now do it. Those to whom the different Concerns are indebted will please to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. Mr. *Robert M'Candlish* will settle and collect the Debts due to Mr. *John M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept at *Todd's* Warehouse, *King* and *Queen* County, till the 1st of *January* next; and Mr. *William Mitchell* still collects the Debts due to Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept in *Richmond* County.

I have about 150*l.* Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN, and sundry WEST INDIA GOODS, on Hand, which I would sell by Wholesale on reasonable Terms.----I shall retail none on Credit from this Day. WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

HUNTINGTOUR, *Sept.* 14, 1775.

THE Lands I have for some Time past advertised for Sale are not as yet sold. I will sell them at a very low Price, and allow a reasonable Time of Payment for Part of the Money. The Reason why I have not sold them was, that I would give no Credit.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was some Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelson*. It is with good Reason suspected that he is lurking about *West Point*, and that he is harboured by some of Col. *Thomas Moore's* Negroes. Whoever secures and delivers the said Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, shall receive 40*s.* Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable Terms, several Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, some of which have Plantations with considerable Improvements thereon; also several Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joseph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchasers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authorised to act for me during my Absence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearskin Jacket lined with Plaid, Osnabrug Trousers, old Shoes, and Half worn Castor Hats. Their Bundles consist, as it is supposed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Osnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a swarthy Complexion, dark short frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has short straight Hair, swarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is sore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddish down Look, brown straight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one striped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue spotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and some other Things which cannot be described.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Nose, speaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glass Eye, and white Breast and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and answers to the Name of *Turk*. The said *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be described. Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, shall have the above Reward, or 40*s.* for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-House 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouses quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Forest Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Christmas*, when Possession may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.